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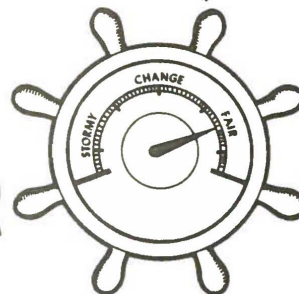
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The BAROMETER



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The BAROMETER is a student newspaper for the exchange of ideas and information concerning the development and improvement of the professional environment at the Naval Postgraduate School.

"In the last half of the 20th Century the military officer is no longer simply a professional soldier. In today's military profession he must be many things to many people: A soldier, a teacher, a diplomat, a scientist, an administrator, and, above all else, a leader of men. He does not just kill and destroy; he sustains and builds. His business is not so much the waging of war as it is the waging and keeping of peace. His workshop is the community as much as it is the battlefield. No place on earth, and indeed in space, is foreign to him. The professional officer must be aware as never before of his role, not just in the technical sense but in the broader context of the constructive--yes, creative--uses of national power in the international arena. If we are to carry out our mission of maintaining a climate of international order within which the economic and social institution of the free world can be the subjects of lawful political process, then we must be more than casually conversant with history, economics, political science and sociology."

(Remarks by General Michael S. Davison, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Army, Europe and Seventh Army for the Command and General Staff College Graduation, 8 June 1973, Fort Leavenworth)

EDITORIAL COMMENT: On 4 December 1973, General Michael S. Davison, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army will speak to the staff, faculty and student body of the Postgraduate School. In addition to a distinguished record and recent tours as Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Pacific and Chief of Staff, U.S. Pacific Command, General Davison has also served as Commandant at West Point and at the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. This issue's feature includes excerpts from remarks that he made at the World Affairs Council on 12 June 1973 in San Diego.

FEATURE: THE PROUD ARMY

"If you accept the premise that Allied forces, including the United States, must stand fast until a balanced reduction of forces on both sides of the Iron Curtain is achieved, what are the threats to this strategy?

The first threat would be a failure to satisfactorily resolve the trade and monetary problems between our country and the European community. As a soldier, I have no answers to these frightfully complex issues. But I do view them with apprehension. For if an uncontrolled trade war or monetary confrontation should ensue, then one can no longer assume that the American Congress would continue to support the President's policy of retaining U.S. forces in Europe in undiminished strength. The United States and Europe would, under these unfortunate circumstances, be seriously imperiled.

The second great danger would be if the winds of detente now wafting over Europe led to a premature military demobilization by some of our Allies whose resolution has been weakened by mistaking the efforts towards European conciliation for concrete results. These warm winds have preceded the real spring: in Montana we would call them a chinook; in the Alps, a foehn. We cannot close our eyes to the gigantic effort being made by the Soviet Union not only to foreclose with finality on its World War II conquests, but to impose its political influence on a truncated Western Europe. This vital area of

250,000,000 people constitutes the world balance of power. If the military, political, and economic resources of these productive, energetic peoples were to face towards Moscow, then America would be in grave danger. This is not my judgment, although I wholly subscribe to it, but that of our most perceptive statesmen, at home and abroad. So an ill-advised abdication of its share of the carefully allocated defense responsibility by one or more of our Allies could lead the Congress to reduce our contribution, too.

Just as in our own country, there is now in Western Europe a new generation of people who have no recollection of tyranny, who have been raised in the current affluent, permissive society, and some of whom are willing to experiment with the promises of Marxism. To this latter small but vocal minority, the uniformed services are superfluous--NATO an anachronism. And even many of the more conservative taxpayers--Americans too--ask: "Why do we have to keep this expensive police force on the payroll? The crime rate is negligible." And indeed it is. But the precise reason it is negligible is that NATO has maintained law and order.

My third concern is of more recent origin. The quartering of almost 200,000 American soldiers and airmen and nearly as many dependents upon the German people is a burden. The Federal Republic of Germany is about equal in size to our state of Oregon, but contains 61,000,000 people; Oregon has two million. So our military requirements have to compete for literally every square meter of land we use. More and more space is needed by the Germans for agricultural, industrial, residential, and recreational purposes. The German government furnishes the United States free of charge land and buildings nominally valued by them at \$7 billion, including 168,000 acres of land. A fair rental value would be a half billion dollars a year. Additional areas are similarly set aside for the forces of other Allies stationed in Germany.

With the increasing mechanization of the NATO armies, including your Seventh Army, we need more space in which to exercise our armored vehicles. But the acquisition of additional maneuver grounds has become nearly impossible. If anything, we are hard pressed to keep what we have. As in our own country, there is a strong environmental protection movement, and German citizens often look unkindly upon the need to cut trees for military purposes. Ten years ago we could have answered their demands for saving the forests by asking: "Save them for whom, the Russians?"--and there would have been no further complaint. We are also in the unhappy circumstance that many of our troops are quartered in the middle of some of Germany's larger cities. Our soldiers occupy 169 casernes, many of which were built in the 19th century. At that time they housed the Imperial recruits on the meadows bordering the city. They have since been enveloped by urban growth. The roar and rumble of our tanks moving about are an irritant to the populace. But neither we nor the Germans have the money to build new barracks in the countryside. I mention these factors to pinpoint a growing problem--one which has been incorrectly called a rising tide of anti-Americanism.

I am personally in close contact with German leaders in Bonn, with the Minister Presidents of the German states as well as with many local officials and citizens, and I don't find any significant animosity towards our forces. Rather it is a matter of local irritants and inconveniences arising from the conditions I have described. Chancellor Willy Brandt has made it unmistakably clear that not only is our military presence welcome, but it forms the basis for Germany's foreign policy.

What I am saying is that the political and sociological environment in Europe is slowly changing, while our defense mission remains essentially the same. In the postwar period, the United States acquired the image of being the strongest, most advanced, richest, most generous, most free and democratic state the world had ever seen. Such a patina was both oversold and impossible to sustain; it was not even in the long-range interest of the United States because it produced a double standard both for expectations and for measuring performance. Now the dollar crisis, our highly publicized troubles at home, and the Vietnam war have shown that we belong to the human race after all. Nevertheless, there remains a tremendous reservoir of good will in Europe in general, and in Germany in particular, towards the United States. I can vouch for this personally.

(Excerpts of Remarks by General Michael S. Davison, USA at the World Affairs Council in San Diego on June 12, 1973)

FEATURE: SERVICEWOMEN IN THE 1970's

Rhetoric, claim and counterclaim, accusation and denial--all of these notwithstanding, the All-Volunteer Force does not represent a new direction in the structure of the American military force. It is, rather, a return, although on a larger scale, to a national defense posture which represented normalcy until the beginning of World War II and the subsequent pressures of the Cold War era forced deviation from that posture. There is, however, one part of the All-Volunteer Force for which no precedent exists. That is the expanding use of uniformed women during peacetime. It is instructive to look back briefly to appreciate the uniqueness of what we are seeing.

The first organized employment of women by the Armed Services was in 1901 when the Army Nurse Corps was established. In 1908, Navy began its Nurse Corps.

Navy, during World War I, pioneered the non-medical utilization of women when it enlisted approximately 11,000 "Yeomanettes" and 300 "Marinettes" to perform clerical duties. This practice, unique to Navy at the time, was discontinued at the end of the war. The two Nurse Corps were the only surviving female organizations in the interim.

Demands for manpower were significantly higher in World War II and under such pressures, women's organizations, larger versions of the Yeomanettes, came into existence. In 1942 the following became formal entities:

- May 14, WAAC (Women's Army Auxiliary Corps)
- July 31, WAVES (Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service)
- November 23, SPARS (Constructed from the Coast Guard's motto "Semper Paratus: Always Ready")

In February of 1943, the WMs (Women Marines) came into existence. These units were employed in a wider variety of occupations and, again unlike the women of World War I, Servicewomen were assigned overseas to all theaters of operation. Approximately 300,000 women were employed during World War II.

There was, also, one other female organization which employed women to perform non-combat flying duties. This was WASP (Women Air Force Services Pilots) a quasi-military unit whose members wore uniforms but were civilians on contractual employment.

The first permanent status for women's military organizations was in 1947, when the Navy and Army Nurse Corps' and the newly created Army Women's Medical Specialist Corps became permanent components of their parent organizations.

In June 1948, Congress passed the Women's Armed Services Integration Act, providing permanent status for all women serving in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the just-born Air Force. The following year, the Air Force organized its own Nurse Corps and Medical Specialists Corps.

Thereafter a trend began-which continues today-to retain the status of permanency but to dissolve internal organizational boundaries which reside alone on a gender basis. For example, branches in the medical field once the sole domain of women have long since been open to men. The central utilization philosophy has begun to allow-indeed to encourage-women to participate as full and regular members of any component of their service in which their interests lead them and for which they can qualify. This philosophy represents the vector of two forces: (1) the exploring of multiple ways in which to maintain the military services in a no-draft environment; and (2) the changing national climate regarding the role of women. It is the merging of these two considerations that influences the status of servicewomen today.

Each of the Services has developed 5-year accession goals for women; see Table 1, and remember that these figures are planning guides.

TABLE 1

(Figures Depict All Ranks, Exclude Nurses)

Fiscal Year	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	DoD
1972*	12,886	6,724	12,776	2,389	34,715
1973	16,942	9,050	16,060	2,430	44,482
1974	21,189	13,636	20,338	2,552	57,715
1975	23,336	17,423	25,454	2,662	68,875
1976	24,483	19,752	31,537	2,772	78,544
1977	25,130	20,921	38,007	2,800	86,858

* Actual

Former Secretary of Defense Richardson, in commenting on these figures, said he anticipated actual performance would significantly surpass these levels.

In the interest of historical accuracy, it may be noted with the passage of the Women's Armed Services Integration Act in 1948, a ceiling on total strength of women and on their promotions existed. In 1967, new legislation removed these restrictions and allowed the Service Secretaries to determine the number of Servicewomen. This action made possible the Five-Year Plan as shown in Table 1.

The increasing numbers would be less significant if they were not accompanied by expanding utilization. Servicewomen have traditionally been clustered in either medical jobs or in some form of administration. Service efforts to broaden their use may be seen in Table 2. Again, the caveat should be expressed that these are goals.

TABLE 2

Percent of servicewomen actually assigned to one of three career fields during fiscal year 1972 and service training plans for fiscal year 1973:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Administration</u>	<u>Medical</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Army	72	62.2	32.4	5.4
	73	64.1	18.9	17.0
Navy	72	42.7	41.0	16.3
	73	22.8	25.8	51.4
Air Force	72	75.2	15.9	8.9
	73	50.7	20.0	29.3
Marine Corps	72	81.4	0	18.6
	73	81.4	0	18.6

There is evidence to support the hope that these goals may be attained. We know from the 1973 Manpower Report of the President women are increasing as a component of the national work force at a pace far exceeding the rate which could have been anticipated by population growth. Further, we know that women are slowly abandoning the traditional job clusters. Lieutenant (junior grade) Judith Ann Neuffer and 7 other Navy women have been selected for flight training. At Fort Gordon, Georgia, Army Private Bonnie Bjorkquist is a Military Policewoman. As in so many other areas, these Service trends are reflections of similar patterns in civilian life. Women in the United States now work at what we have long thought to be exclusively men's jobs. For example, as of April 1973 there were 1,135 civilian female bulldozer operators, 10,978 carpenters, 392 locomotive engineers, 11,045 automobile mechanics and 705 longshoremen.

All I have said thus far has been cast in the "Upward and Onward" mold--all progress and no problems; and this or that, of course, is not the case. I will rapidly run through what I perceive to be problems associated with the further utilization of women in the Armed Services.

1. Many women are inherently dual-career oriented. One of these two careers, that of raising children, causes the average woman to drop out of the national work force for 10 to 15 years. Hence, the Services--or any employer seeking career-minded employees--has to face realities of hiring young females; many will be lost to their "second career" before their 25th birthday.

2. A subset of the dual-career problem is the problem of first-term attrition. The loss rate of enlisted women, prior to completion of their initial term of enlistment has been severe. There is reason to believe that FY 73 data, when it is compiled, will show significant improvement. Part of it will be due to regulatory change during the past year regarding marriage as a condition requiring discharge. Another part of the anticipated improvement will be because of innovative Service-education programs.

3. Despite the female longshoremen, bulldozer operators, fire fighters, policewomen, and others, there is some doubt that, in the Services at least, significant numbers of women will enter other than the traditional career field of administration or medicine. Attitude surveys of female high school seniors are changing but there is still a tendency to adhere to traditional concepts of gender-distinctive jobs.

A salutary effect on all these problem areas will result from what I perceive to be a changing Service environment for women. Optimizing the military-female-civilian mix in the structure of the Department of Defense is receiving increasing attention. This analysis is naturally obligated to consider the predicted availability of people entering the national work force. In such an evaluation, women will have significant planning impact.

(Lt Col Robert Mooney, USA, Executive Assistant, Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower Research Utilization) - CIVILIAN MANPOWER MANAGEMENT, FALL 1973)

SERVICE NOTES:

NADGE: NATO's \$300 million, 3,000 mile NADGE computerized air defense system has now gone fully operational. With the turning over of the last four radar sites in the eastern Mediterranean, installed by the United Kingdom-based international consortium of electronic firms, NATO now has an integrated system of radar defense that stretches from above the Arctic Circle to Asia Minor.

NADGE (for NATO air defense ground environment) is described as the largest infrastructure project ever undertaken by NATO. It involved building a complex system of radars, computers, and other electronic subsystems to create a radar umbrella over much of Europe.

For all that, there is already talk of improvements: perhaps extension of the system to embrace the shipboard defense of the US Seventh Fleet on duty in the Med; integration of US defenses; and inclusion in the network of existing radars not yet tied into the system. AIR FORCE Magazine, OCTOBER 1973

OIL SPILL RECOVERY SYSTEMS TESTED IN SAN DIEGO HARBOR: All but one quart of 75 gallons of oil deliberately spilled in a navy harbor were cleaned up by an experimental removal and recovery system tested under a continuing research and development program conducted by the Naval Civil Engineering Laboratory (NCEL), Port Hueneme. The system included the most promising commercial containment, recovery, storage and transfer, and oil-water separation equipment evaluated by NCEL during a series of extensive tests during the past year.

The operation, performed by the Long Beach Research Facility of Battelle Memorial Institute under contract to NCEL, was considered a complete success.

After conducting numerous tests of equipment in pools, rivers, wave basins and on land, NCEL selected the best performing subsystems and components, which were then assembled into complete confined and open area clean-up systems for harbor spills. But before the laboratory could accept those systems as points of departure for further development and, could, in the interim, provide the navy with guidance for urgent procurements of clean-up equipment, the total systems had to be tested under known conditions in a harbor environment using an actual oil spill to provide the precise engineering data necessary for rational decisions.

With the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency, 75 gallons of navy distillate fuel oil were spilled in an open area of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard. Using NCEL's selected equipment for an open area system, Battelle recovered the oil. The equipment included oil skimmers, booms, a towable "pillow" tank, oil/water separators, and a surface-tension modifier to herd the oil. A commercial oil recovery contractor was on site with safety backup equipment. But it wasn't needed. The test was conducted with the cooperation of the shipyard and the Long Beach Naval Station.

The primary device used in the operation was a skimmer with two lengths of oil-containment boom attached to aid in guiding oil into it. A secondary boom was deployed downwind of the skimmer as a precaution. A smaller skimmer stood by to recover any oil that escaped the larger recovery device.

The oil was spilled from an LCM-8 into the test area between the containment booms attached to the primary skimmer. After the oil was discharged, the boat moved behind the secondary boom downwind from the primary oil recovery unit. During the recovery tests, Battelle engineers and technicians collected oil and water samples, measured the oil collection rate, took water temperatures and compiled current data for later analysis. The Long Beach harbor test marked the successful completion of phase one of NCEL's four-year program. The first phase resulted in the development of the better system using existing off-the-shelf hardware. The laboratory has now entered phase two: development of improved systems based on new concepts and technologies. (NAVY CIVIL ENGINEER, FALL 1973)